

Exhibit B-Pending Claims

102 14. A catheter for delivering a biologically active material to a desired location of a body lumen of a patient comprising an expandable portion which is insertable or implantable into a body lumen, wherein the expandable portion is expandable in response to inflation pressure to fill the cross-section of the lumen and engage the tissue of the lumen and wherein the expandable portion comprises:

- a) a reservoir defined by a membrane having a plurality of pores therein, and wherein the reservoir is capable of containing the biologically active material and is connected to a reservoir lumen for filling the reservoir with the biologically active material;
- b) a sponge coating for release of at least one biologically active material disposed about the membrane, wherein the sponge coating comprises a non-hydrogel polymer having a plurality of voids; and
- c) means for infusing the biologically active material into the voids.

102 15. The catheter of claim 14 wherein the voids are formed by eluting a particulate material from the polymer.

102 16. The catheter of claim 14, wherein the void space of the sponge coating is greater than about 60% of the volume of the sponge coating.

102 17. The catheter of claim 14 wherein the infusion means comprises an inflation lumen connected to a balloon disposed wherein the reservoir.

102 18. The catheter of claim 14 wherein the expandable portion further comprises a perfusion lumen for sustained infusion of the biologically active material into the voids and inflation of the expandable portion.

102 19. The catheter of claim 14 which further comprises control means for synchronizing the deflation of the expandable portion and the infusion of the biologically active material into the voids.

102 20. The catheter of claim 14 wherein the polymer comprises an elastomer.

102 21. The catheter of claim 20 wherein the elastomer is selected from the group consisting of silicones, polyurethanes, thermoplastic elastomers, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, polyolefin elastomers, polyisobutylene and its copolymers, and EPDM rubbers.

102 22. The catheter of claim 14 wherein the biologically active material is heparin.

102 23. A method of making a medical device having at least an expandable portion for insertion or implantation into the body of a patient, wherein the portion has a surface which is adapted for exposure to body tissue of the patient and wherein at least a part of the surface is covered with a coating to release at least one biologically active material therefrom, the method comprising:

- a) forming a sponge coating by
 - i) applying a composition comprising a non-hydrogel polymer and a particulate material to the surface and
 - ii) exposing the surface to a fluid to elute the particulate material from the polymer, and
- b) loading the sponge coating with the biologically active material.

103 24. The method of claim 23 wherein the fluid is a solvent.

102 25. The method of claim 23 wherein the fluid is a body fluid.

124 103 26. The method of claim 23 wherein the particulate material is eluted *in vivo* while the device is inserted or implanted in the body to form a plurality of voids in the sponge coating and wherein the voids are greater than about 60% of the volume of the sponge coating.

102 27. The method of claim 24 wherein the particulate material is a biologically active material.

102 28. The method of claim 23 wherein the biologically active material is loaded into the sponge coating by dipping the surface into a composition comprising the biologically active material.

102 29. The method of claim 23 wherein the polymer comprises an elastomer.

102 30. The method of claim 29 wherein the elastomer is selected from the group consisting of silicones, polyurethanes, ^{PET}thermoplastic elastomers, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, polyolefin elastomers, polyisobutylene and its copolymers, and EPDM rubbers.

102 31. The method of claim 23 wherein the biologically active material is heparin.

102 32. The method of claim 23 wherein the particulate material is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene oxide, polyethylene glycol, polyethylene oxide/polypropylene oxide copolymers, polyhydroxyethyl methacrylate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyacrylamide and its copolymers, salts, sugars, and elutable biologically active materials.

102 33. The method of claim 23 further comprising curing the composition prior to exposing the surface to a solvent to elute the particulate material from the polymer.

heating
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